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will find it a very useful volume, enabling them to understand the causes and nature of the social evolution of Australasia.

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**Giddings, Franklin H.** *Readings in Descriptive and Historical Sociology.* Pp. xxiv, 553. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1906.

The sociologists of the country have learned to look for valuable contributions to sociological thought in each new work of Professor Giddings; and this book will not disappoint them. It is much more than its title indicates, for it contains, besides a careful selection of readings, an outline of sociological theory which, in many particulars, is new and interesting.

The selections have been chosen with a view "to offer to the beginner in sociological studies significant examples of the great facts of social evolution and of their interpretation." They are not meant to be used as a substitute for inductive research, but rather as examples of similar material which the student may gather for himself from historical, statistical and other sources. The selections are generally well chosen and often are exceedingly happy illustrations of the theoretical point involved. If their purpose is kept in mind, there can be no doubt that these selections can be made valuable aids in the instruction of students in sociology, especially where library facilities are not what they should be.

But it is the outline of sociological theory which accompanies these selections that makes the book valuable and interesting to the sociologist. This is more complete in scope than anything which the author has hitherto published, and bears pleasing testimony to the growth of Professor Giddings' sociological thought. The most striking thing about this outline of theory is that it subordinates "consciousness of kind" as a principle of sociological interpretation to the general psychological fact of stimulation and response. In like response to the same given stimulus we have, as Professor Giddings points out (p. 6), the beginning of all concerted activity, and in unlike response the beginning of individuation and competition. All social phenomena must be interpreted, therefore, in terms of stimulus and response. "Impression, imitation and conformity are specific modes, but not by any means the primary or simplest modes of stimulation and response" (p. 7); and the implication is, though Professor Giddings does not make the assertion, that consciousness of kind, or sympathy, is also only another phase or aspect of stimulation and response. Inter-stimulation, or psychical interaction, Professor Giddings implies, is the fundamental social fact, and sociology must be based squarely upon psychology.

Inconsistent with this psychological point of view is Professor Giddings' attempt to state the social process in purely physical terms, in terms of the redistribution of matter and energy (pp. 98-102). If not inconsistent with a psychological interpretation, this method is at least confusing to the young student for whom the book is designed. Another criticism, of similar import, is that Professor Giddings strongly implies (p. 125) that stimulus and response

are equivalent to cause and effect. If this is what is meant, most psychologists would not agree; nor would they agree with his hedonistic theory of voluntary activity (p. 126). Moreover, Professor Giddings gives a narrow meaning to the term association (p. 169). It would seem that the term should be used as the abstract or verbal noun, corresponding to the term society, and denoting, therefore, any degree of inter-stimulation and response, or reciprocal interaction, not "a sustained and indefinitely continued communication."

These and other criticisms which might be made show, however, minor faults in an outline of sociological theory which is valuable and suggestive at every point. It is to be hoped that Professor Giddings will soon elaborate this outline, and publish it as a separate volume, apart from the selections.

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**Morris, J.** *Makers of Japan.* Pp. xv, 330. Price, \$3 net. Chicago, A. C. McClurg Company, 1906.

In considering those men who have been the makers of Japan, Mr. Morris has wisely prefaced his sketches of their lives with a brief outline of the political condition of the country. He then shows, in turn, how each one of the twenty-two representative Japanese discussed, has contributed his share toward the bringing of the islands into the ranks of modern civilized nations.

In order to prepare Japan for contact with western nations the conservatism which prompted the exclusion of foreigners had first to be overcome, and such men as Prince Iwakura, Marquis Ito and Viscount Okubo Toshimichi were sent in 1871 to visit Great Britain, Europe and the United States of America, in order to learn more of the customs and government of the western countries. This expedition was widespread in its results, and from it may be dated the rise of modern Japan. As a people the Japanese are the most imitative of nations, and their sudden rise to a world power is to be explained in large part by their quick adoption of the new civilization placed before them, not only by foreigners, but through the medium of their own leaders. In naming a few of the men who have been instrumental in accomplishing this transformation, it is necessary to mention Counts Inouye, Okuma and Matsukata among the "elder statesmen" and financiers, and in military affairs Field Marshals Marquis Yamagata and Oyama, Admiral Viscount Enomoto, "the father of the Japanese navy," and Admiral Togo, who will longest be remembered for his brilliant and masterly handling of the navy in the war with Russia.

The volume is attractively illustrated with pictures of the men who have made Japan. One must turn the pages often to become familiar with their faces as well as with their names, for the various combinations of the same names somewhat confuse the western reader. The most interesting of the characters reviewed is that of Mutsuhito, his Imperial Majesty, the Tenno of Japan. He is one of the most interesting of the present-day rulers